

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE
IN KHALED HOSSEINI'S *THE KITE RUNNER* NOVEL
AND ITS TRANSLATION BY BERLIANI NUGRAHENI**



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by:

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RESEARCH PAPER

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A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN KHALED HOSSEINI'S *THE KITE RUNNER* NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION BY BERLIANI NUGRAHENI

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ABSTRACT

This research studies about the translation analysis of noun phrase in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner into its translation by Berliani Nugraheni. The objectives of the research are to classify the translation shift of noun phrase and to describe how the equivalence of the translation of noun phrase found in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner novel and its translation. This research implies a descriptive qualitative research. The objects of the research are the kinds of variety meaning of English noun phrase in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner and its translation by Berliani Nugraheni. They are collected from both novels by using documentation method. She applies comparison method between SL and TL in analyzing the data of the research. The results of this research paper shows that: 1) the translation shift is divided into only one types, namely: level shift (7,95% English noun phrase is translated into adjective; 1,14% into adverb; 3,98% into verb; 2,27% into adverb phrase; 2,27 into adjective phrase; 9,09% into verb phrase and 72,73% into clause). 2) there are 94,32% equivalence translation and 5,68% non-equivalence translation.

Key words: translation, noun phrase, equivalent

A. INTRODUCTION

Nababan (1999:19) states that translation is process of transferring message (ideas and cultures) from one language (source) to another language (target) in a written text so that people of target language can understand the content of source language text. Translation is an activity which is closely related to the language. It deals with transferring message between two different languages: source language and target language. One of the problems related to grammar that an English-Indonesian translator may encounter is translating noun phrase. People can fully comprehend the content of a literary work if they read the translated version of their own language.

The Kite Runner novel is Afghanistan novel and written in English which it has Indonesian translation. The translator has many problems that he may encounter in translating literary works. Good translation is translation which it can transfer the message from source language into target language. According to the researcher, this novel has a lot of noun phrases and its translation which need to be analyzed.

In this section, the researcher talked about the previous study of translation which it is done by some previous researchers. The first previous study is Sholaikah (*Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta*, 2008) entitled *Translation Variation of English Noun Phrase in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Novel the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes and Its Translation Petualangan Sherlock Holmes by Daisy Dianasari*. The result of the research is that: 1) there are eight types of translation variation meaning of English noun phrase; namely: English noun phrase is translated into noun, noun phrase, noun clause, adjective, adjective phrase, verb, verb phrase, and adverb phrase. 2) there are only 6 patterns which are used in English noun phrase covered in the source novel, they are: adjective + noun, adjective compound + noun, adjective phrase + noun, participle + noun, -s genitive+noun, and noun+noun.

The second previous study is Nurhaya (*Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta*, 2008), entitled *the translation Shifts of Nouns on Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire into Harry Potter dan Piala Api*. The result of the research is that there are two translation shifts, namely: category shift and level shift. From 1620 data found by the researcher, 1441 data belong to category shift and 179 data belong to level shift.

The researcher uses some theory to study the data. There are translation theory, noun phrase theory, translation shift, equivalent translation and linguistics unit. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language (Catford, 1969:20). The researcher can conclude that translation is process of transferring message or information from source language (SL) into target language (TL) with or without addition and deletion of the information.

According to Morley (2000:53), a noun phrase has a noun or pronoun as its headword and normally noun phrase consist of head, pre-modifier or post-modifier. Catford (1965:142) describes the two kinds of translation in his model, namely: level shift (between levels of grammar and lexis) and category shift (unbounded and rank-bounded).

Concerning with the research background above, the problem statements are proposed as follows: first, what are translation shift of noun phrase found in Khaled Hosseini's *the Kite Runner* novel and second, What are the equivalence of the translation of noun phrase found in Khaled Hosseini's *the Kite Runner* novel and its translation.

Derived from the problem statements above, the researcher conducts the following objectives are to classify the translation shift of noun phrase found in Khaled Hosseini's *the Kite Runner* novel, and to describe how the equivalence of the translation of noun phrase found in Khaled Hosseini's *the Kite Runner* novel and its translation.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

In doing this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. According to Dornyei (2007:24) "qualitative research involves data collection procedures that result primarily in open ended, non-numerical data which is then analyzed primarily by non-statistical methods.". The object of the research is the kinds of variety meaning of English noun phrase which is found in the Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation.

The data of this research are all English noun phrases found in the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini and its translation. In collecting data, the researcher uses the documentation technique by using the following steps: first, reading the novel entitled *The Kite Runner* and its Indonesian translation entitled *The Kite Runner* repeatedly. Second, comparing noun phrase in both original version and its Indonesian translation. Third, taking note the data from the source data and its Indonesian translation to know the translation technique used by a translator. Lastly, coding the data, for example: **0001/KR1/TT2**. The technique of analyzing data is comparing technique. In this case, the researcher compares the source language and target language, especially the noun phrase. It is conducted as the following procedures, they are: first, identifying the type of translation noun phrase found in the Khaled Hosseini's *the Kite Runner* novel. Second, classifying the type of translation noun phrase found in the Khaled Hosseini's *the Kite Runner* novel. Third, describing the equivalence of translation noun phrase found in the Khaled Hosseini's *the Kite Runner* novel. Finally, drawing conclusion and suggestion based on the data analysis.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the data based on the problem statement of this research. The analysis is conducted by comparing the data, both English noun phrase and their Indonesian translation. The researcher analyze the translation shift of noun phrase in *The Kite Runner* novel and its translation and the researcher studies the equivalent translation of noun phrase in *The Kite Runner* and its translation.

1. Research Finding

The first finding is the translation shift of English noun phrase and the second is the equivalence on the Indonesian translation based on the data found by the researcher in the Khaled Hosseini's *the Kite Runner* novel. In this chapter, the researcher analyzes one or more data to represent each classification.

a. The Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in *The Kite Runner* novel

In this part, the researcher analyzes the data. Based on the source language data, the researcher discovers only one classification of translation shift. It is:

Level Shift of Noun Phrase

The researcher divides level shift of noun phrase into 7 types. They are noun phrase is translated into adjective, noun phrase is translated into adverb, noun phrase is translated into verb, noun phrase is translated into adverb phrase, noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase, noun phrase is translated into verb phrase, and noun phrase is translated into clause.

a) English Noun Phrase is Translated into Indonesian Adjective

In *The Kite Runner* novel, the researcher finds 13 data 7,39% English noun phrase which are translated into Indonesian adjective. From the datum of English noun phrase, the researcher finds 4 types of English noun phrase that can be comprised in this classification.

English noun phrase is translated into Indonesian adjective which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 027/KR7/TT27

SL : *And if they did, well, Baba did have those three parallel scars coursing a jagged path down his back.*

TL : *Kalaupun mereka meragukannya, ya, Baba memang memiliki tiga bekas luka panjang dan bergerigi yang berjajar di punggungnya.*

There is English noun phrase *a jagged path* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *a jagged path* consists of head and modifier. The head is *path* and *jagged* is the modifier. The word *path* is a noun and *jagged* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *a jagged path* is translated into *bergerigi*. The word *bergerigi* explains noun *luka*, so *bergerigi* is as complement in this sentence. The word explain noun is called as adjective. So, *bergerigi* is an adjective. This translation level shift of noun phrase is in source language to adjective in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into Indonesian adjective which is located in the behind of noun that is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 020/KR5/TT22

SL : “Who did you eat, you flat nose Babalu?”

TL : “Siapa yang kau makan, Babalu pesek?”

The variation of English noun phrase which is translated into Indonesian adjective can be seen in the example above. There is English noun phrase *flat nose* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *flat nose* consists of head and modifier. The head is *nose* and *flat* is the modifier. The word *nose* is a noun and *flat* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *flat nose* is translated into *pesek*. The word *pesek* is referred to noun Babalu and *pesek* is located in the behind of noun Babalu. The word which explain is called as adjective. So, *pesek* is an adjective. Later, this translation is the level shift of noun phrase in source language to adjective in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into Indonesian adjective as verb which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 072/KR25/TT70

SL : *It wasn't easy, because Hassan's upper lip was a grotesque mesh of swollen, raw tissue.*

TL : *Tidak gampang, karena bibir atas Hassan tampak bengkak dan mengerikan.*

Based on the analysis of the datum above the translator translate English noun phrase *raw tissue* into Indonesian adjective *mengerikan*. The noun phrase *raw tissue* consists of head and modifier. The head is *tissue* and *raw* is the modifier. The word *tissue* is a noun and *raw* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *raw tissue* is translated into *mengerikan*. The word *mengerikan* is as verb in the sentence *Hassan tampak*

bengkak dan mengerikan. *Mengerikan* is categorized as an adjective. Then, this translation is the level shift of noun phrase in source language to adjective in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into adjective which is located in the beginning of the sentence that is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 045/KR13/TT43

SL : *The curious thing* was, I never thought of Hassan and me as friends either.

TL : *Anehnya*, akupun tak pernah berpikiran bahwa Hassan adalah temanku.

The variation of English noun phrase which is translated into Indonesian adjective can be seen in the example above. There is English noun phrase *the curious thing* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *the curious thing* consists of head and modifier. The head is *thing* and *curious* is the modifier. The word *thing* is a noun and *curious* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. Whereas, the noun phrase *the curious thing* is translated into *anehnya*. The word *anehnya* is an adjective. In the sentence above, *anehnya* is located in the beginning of the sentence. Later, this translation is the level shift of noun phrase in source language to adjective in target language.

b) English Noun Phrase is Translated into Indonesian Adverb

The researcher finds 2 data 1,14% English noun phrase which are translated into Indonesian adverb in *The Kite Runner* novel. From the datum of English noun phrase, the researcher finds 2 types of English noun phrase that can be comprised in this classification.

English noun phrase is translated into adverb of time as conjunction which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 062/KR18/TT54

SL : We let him wrap us in his arms and, for a brief insane moment, I was glad about whatever had happened that night.

TL : Kami membiarkan Baba memeluk kami dan, selama sesaat, aku merasa senang dengan apa pun yang terjadi malam itu.

There is English noun phrase *a brief insane moment* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *a brief insane moment* consists of head and modifier. The head is *moment* and *a brief insane* is the modifier. The word *moment* is a noun and *a brief insane* is an adjective, so it is named noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *a brief insane moment* is translated into *sesaat*. The word *sesaat* give explanation to the word of *selama*.

Word can be called as adverb if it gives explanation to the other part of the sentence. So, *sesaat* can be categorized as an adverb of time. The position of *selama sesaat* is as the conjunction between two sentences. Therefore, this translation is the variation of translation from noun phrase in source language to adverb in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into Indonesian adverb of manner as complement of sentence which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 158/KR84/TT212

SL : *He gave me a quick glance.*

TL : *Dia melirikku sekilas lalu menaikkan kacamatanya.*

Based on the analysis of the datum above the translator translate English noun phrase *a quick glance* into Indonesian adverb *sekilas*. The noun phrase *a quick glance* consists of head and modifier. The head is *glance* and *a quick* is the modifier. The word *glance* is a noun and *quick* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. Whereas, the noun phrase *a quick glance* is translated into *sekilas*. The word *sekilas* give explanation to the verb *melirik*. Word can be called as adverb if it gives explanation to the verb of the sentence. So, *sekilas* can be categorized as an adverb of manner. The position of *sekilas* is as the complement of sentence. Therefore, this translation is the variation of translation from noun phrase in source language to adverb in target language.

c) English Noun Phrase is Translated into Indonesian Verb

In *The Kite Runner* novel, the researcher finds 7 data 3,98% English noun phrase which are translated into Indonesian verb. From the datum of English noun phrase, the researcher finds 3 types of English noun phrase that can be comprised in this classification.

English noun phrase is translated into verb means “*melakukan*” which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 014/KR4/TT20

SL : *The soldier was saying, shaking hands with the others, grinning.*

TL : *Kata prajurit itu seraya bersalaman dengan teman-temannya, mulutnya menyeringai.*

The variation of English noun phrase which is translated into Indonesian verb can be seen in the example above. There is English noun phrase *shaking hands* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *shaking hands* consists of head and

modifier. The head is *hands* and *shaking* is the modifier. The word *hand* is a noun and *shaking* is a gerund, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *shaking hands* is translated into *bersalaman*. The word *bersalaman* means “*melakukan*” *salaman*. Word can be categorized as verb if the word show that it do an action. So, *bersalaman* belongs to verb. This translation is the level shift of noun phrase in source language to verb in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into verb means ‘*membuat*’ which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 013/KR4/TT20

SL : *One of them made a squealing sound.*

TL : *Salah satu dari mereka melolong.*

Based on the analysis of the datum above the translator translate English noun phrase *squealing sound* into Indonesian verb *melolong*. The noun phrase *squealing sound* consists of head and modifier. The head is *sound* and *squealing* is the modifier. The word *sound* is a noun and *squealing* is a gerund, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *squealing sound* is translated into *melolong*. The word *melolong* means “*membuat*” *suara lolongan*. Word can be categorized as verb if it shows that it makes something or action. So, *melolong* belongs to verb. This translation is the level shift of noun phrase in source language to verb in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into verb as object of sentence which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 028/KR7/TT27

SL : *It was Rahin Khan who first referred to his as what eventually became Baba’s famous nickname, Toophan agha, or “Mr. Hurricane”.*

TL : *Rahim Khan lah yang pertama kali memberikan julukan pada Baba, Toophan agha, atau “Tuan Topan”.*

The variation of English noun phrase which is translated into Indonesian verb can be seen in the example above. There is English noun phrase *famous nickname* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *famous nickname* consists of head and modifier. The head is *nickname* and *famous* is the modifier. The word *nickname* is a noun and *famous* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *famous nickname* is translated into *julukan*. *Julukan* is categorized as object because it completes verb *memberikan*. *Memberikan* belongs to transitive verb. According to Kosasih (2003:126),

transitive verb is *kata kerja yang membutuhkan objek*. So, *memberikan* needs object to complete the sentence and *julukan* complete *memberikan*. This translation is the variation of translation from noun phrase in source language to verb in target language.

d) English Noun Phrase is Translated into Indonesian Adverb Phrase

English noun phrase is translated into Indonesian **adverb phrase** of time as complement of sentence which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 062/KR18/TT54

SL : *No playful straying from the words this time, this was about me!*

TL : *Aku tidak menyimpang satu kata pun kali ini, ini semua tentang aku!*

There is English noun phrase *this time* in the source language in sentence above. The noun phrase *this time* consists of head and modifier. The head is *time* and *this* is the modifier. The word *time* is a noun and *this* is a preposition, so it is called noun phrase. Whereas, the noun phrase *this time* is translated into *kali ini*. The word *ini* is as the modifier and the word *kali* is an adverb as the head. So, *kali ini* is called adverb phrase of time. *Kali ini* is as the complement which it explains verb of sentence above.

e) English Noun Phrase is Translated into Indonesian Adjective Phrase

In *The Kite Runner* novel, the researcher finds 4 data 2,27% English noun phrase which are translated into Indonesian adjective phrase. From the datum of English noun phrase, the researcher finds 2 types of English noun phrase that can be comprised in this classification.

Noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase as minor sentence which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 067/KR21/TT61

SL : *The King is gone. Good riddance.*

TL : *Sudah tidak ada raja lagi. Asyik sekali.*

Based on the analysis of the datum above the translator translates English noun phrase *good riddance* into Indonesian adjective phrase *asyik sekali*. The noun phrase *good riddance* consists of head and modifier. The head is *riddance* and *good* is the modifier. The word *riddance* is a noun and *good* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *good riddance* is translated into *asyik sekali*. *Asyik sekali* is an adjective phrase. This phrase is categorized into minor sentence because it is a sentence which has a main point. It has not structure of full sentence (subject, verb, object and complement).

English noun phrase is translated into Indonesian adjective phrase as complement of sentence which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 076/KR28/TT77

SL : *The chase got pretty fierce; hordes of kite runners swarmed the streets, shoved past each other like those people from Spain I'd read about once, the ones who ran from the bulls.*

TL : *Saat mereka mengejar laying-layang, keadaan menjadi cukup brutal; serombongan pengejar membanjiri jalanan, saling mendorong dan menjatuhkan seperti yang pernah ku baca, dilakukan orang-orang Spanyol yang berlari menyelamatkan diri dari kejaran banteng.*

Based on the analysis of the datum above the translator translate English noun phrase *pretty fierce* into Indonesian adjective phrase *cukup brutal*. The noun phrase *pretty fierce* consists of head and modifier. The head is *fierce* and *pretty* is the modifier. The word *fierce* is a noun and *pretty* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *pretty fierce* is translated into *cukup brutal*. The phrase *cukup brutal* explains verb *menjadi*, so *cukup brutal* is as complement in this sentence. *Brutal* is as the head and *cukup* as the modifier. Therefore, *Cukup brutal* is categorized as an adjective phrase.

f) English Noun Phrase is Translated into Indonesian Verb Phrase

The researcher finds 16 data 9,09% English noun phrase which are translated into Indonesian verb phrase in *The Kite Runner* novel. From the datum of English noun phrase, the researcher finds 5 types of English noun phrase that can be comprised in this classification.

English noun phrase is translated into verb phrase means '*melakukan*' as active sentence which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 003/KR2/TT15

SL : *I talked Hassan into firing walnuts with his slingshot at the neighbor's one-eyed German shepherd.*

TL : *Aku menyuruh Hasan membidikkan biji-biji kenari dengan ketapelnya pada anjing gembala Jerman bermata satu milik tetangga kami.*

There is English noun phrase *firing walnuts* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *firing walnuts* consists of head and modifier. The head is *walnuts* and *firing* is modifier. The word *walnut* is a noun and *firing* is a gerund, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *firing walnuts* is translated into *membidikkan biji-biji kenari*. *Membidikkan* is a verb as the head and *biji-biji kenari* is a noun as modifier. *Membidikkan*

means *melakukan bidikan* and *membidik* is categorized as active sentence. Accordingly, this translation is the variation of translation from noun phrase in source language to verb phrase in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into verb phrase means ‘*mengambil*’ as active sentence which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 023/KR6/TT25

SL : *As confided to a neighbor's servant by the garrulous midwife, who had then in turn told anyone who would listen, Sanaubar had taken one glance at the baby in Ali's arms, seen the cleft lip, and barked a bitter laughter.*

TL : *Bidan yang terlalu banyak omong segera bercerita kepada pelayan di rumah tetangga, dan pelayan itu segera bercerita kepada siapa pun yang mau mendengarkan, Sanaubar hanya memandang sekilas bayi dalam pelukan Ali, melihat bibirnya yang sumbing dan tertawa pahit.*

Based on the analysis of the datum above, the translator translate English noun phrase *one glance* into Indonesian verb phrase *memandang sekilas*. The noun phrase *one glance* consists of head and modifier. The head is *glance* and *one* is modifier. The word *walnut* is a noun and *one* is a noun, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *one glance* is translated into *memandang sekilas*. *Memandang* is a verb as the head and *sekilas* is an adverb as modifier. *Memandang* means *mengambil pandangan* in this sentence and *memandang* is categorized as active sentence. Accordingly, this translation is the structure shift of noun phrase in source language to verb phrase in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into verb phrase means ‘*memberi*’ as active sentence which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 112/KR55/TT141

SL : *I don't know why I even bothered, since I just gave them a joyless glance and pitched them to the corner of the room.*

TL : *Aku tak tahu mengapa aku masih bisa peduli dan bersusah payah seperti itu, karena yang akan aku lakukan hanyalah memandang hadiah-hadiah itu tanpa gairah, lalu menimbunnya di sudut kamarku.*

The variation of English noun phrase which is translated into Indonesian verb phrase can be seen in the example above. There is English noun phrase *a joyless glance* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *a joyless glance* consists of head and modifier. The head is *glance* and *joyless* is modifier. The word *glance* is a noun and *joyless* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *a joyless glance* is

translated into *memandang hadiah-hadiah itu tanpa gairah*. *Memandang* is a verb as the head and *hadiah-hadiah itu tanpa gairah* is as modifier. *Memandang* means *memberikan pandangan* in this sentence and *memandang* is categorized as active sentence. Accordingly, this translation is the structure shift of noun phrase in source language to verb phrase in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into verb phrase means ‘*menunjukkan*’ as active sentence which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 125/KR62/TT159

SL : *He told Karim to ask “Mister Soldier Sahib” to show a little mercy, maybe he had a sister or a mother, maybe he had a wife too.*

TL : *Dia meminta Karim mengatakan “Tuan Prajurit Sahib” untuk sedikit mengasihi mereka, mungkin dia sendiri memiliki saudara perempuan, ibu, atau juga istri.*

There is English noun phrase *a little mercy* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *a little mercy* consists of head and modifier. The head is *mercy* and *little* is modifier. The word *mercy* is a noun and *little* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *a little mercy* is translated into *sedikit mengasihi*. *Mengasihi* is a verb as the head and *sedikit* is an adjective as modifier. *Mengasihi* means *menunjukkan kasih* in this sentence and *mengasihi* is categorized as active sentence. Accordingly, this translation is the structure shift of noun phrase in source language to verb phrase in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into verb phrase as passive sentence which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 036/KR8/TT31

SL : *His name was Mullah Fatiullah Khan, a short, stubby man with a face full of acne scars and a gruff voice.*

TL : *Namanya Mullah Fatiullah Khan, pria pendek dan gempal bersuara serak, dengam wajah dipenuhi bekas jerawat.*

The variation of English noun phrase which is translated into Indonesian verb phrase can be seen in the example above. There is English noun phrase *a gruff voice* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *a gruff voice* consists of head and modifier. The head is *voice* and *gruff* is modifier. The word *voice* is a noun and *gruff* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *a gruff voice* is translated into *bersuara serak*. *Bersuara* is a verb as the head and *serak* is an adjective as modifier. *Bersuara* is

categorized as passive sentence. According to Kosasih (2003:83), *kalimat pasif adalah kalimat yang subjeknya dikenai pekerjaan*. Accordingly, this translation is the structural shift of noun phrase in source language to verb phrase in target language.

g) English Noun Phrase is Translated into Indonesian Clause

The researcher finds 153 data 86,93% English noun phrase which are translated into Indonesian clause in *The Kite Runner* novel. From the datum of English noun phrase, the researcher finds 4 types of English noun phrase that can be comprised in this classification.

English noun phrase is translated into clause that structured by Subject-Predicate which is used by the translator to get equivalent information.

No. : 002/KR2/TT15

SL : *I can still see his tiny low-set ears and that pointed stub of a chin, a meaty appendage that looked like it was added as a mere afterthought.*

TL : *Aku masih dapat melihat telinga mungilnya yang menempel rendah dan dagunya yang runcing, bagian kecil dari wajahnya yang seolah ditambahkan dengan tergese-gesa.*

There is English noun phrase *pointed stub* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *pointed stub* consists of head and modifier. The head is *stub* and *pointed* is the modifier. The word *stub* is a noun and *pointed* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *pointed stub* is translated into *dagunya yang runcing*. *Dagunya* is a subject and *runcing* is a predicate. So, in the sentence *Aku masih dapat melihat telinga mungilnya yang menempel rendah dan dagunya yang runcing, bagian kecil dari wajahnya yang seolah ditambahkan dengan tergese-gesa*, *dagunya yang runcing* is one of which is called a clause in this sentence. According to Kosasih, (2003:68) clause is *kelompok kata yang terdiri atas subjek dan predikat*. Therefore, this translation is the structural shift of noun phrase in source language to clause in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into clause that structured by subject-predicate-object which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 017/KR4/TT20

SL : *While Sanaubar's brilliant green eyes and impish face had.*

TL : *Kalau Sanaubar memiliki mata hijau cermelang dan wajah menyiratkan kegenitan.*

The variation of English noun phrase which is translated into Indonesian clause can be seen in the example above. There is English noun phrase *impish face* in the source

language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *impish face* consists of head and modifier. The head is *face* and *impish* is the modifier. The word *face* is a noun and *impish* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *impish face* is translated into *wajah menyiratkan kegenitan*. *Wajah* is subject, *menyiratkan* is predicate and *kegenitan* is object. So, in the sentence *Kalau Sanaubar memiliki mata hijau cermelang dan wajah menyiratkan kegenitan*, *wajah menyiratkan kegenitan* is one of which is called a clause in this sentence. Therefore, this translation is the structural shift of noun phrase in source language to clause in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into clause that structured by subject-predicate-complement which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 005/KR2/TT16

SL : *The poplar trees lined the redbrick driveway.*

TL : *Pohon-pohon poplar berjajar di pinggir jalan masuk yang terbuat dari bata merah.*

Based on the analysis of the datum above the translator translate English noun phrase *the redbrick driveway* into Indonesian clause *pinggir jalan masuk yang terbuat dari bata merah*. The noun phrase *the redbrick driveway* consists of head and modifier. The head is *driveway* and *the redbrick* is the premodifier. The word *driveway* is a noun and *the* is an article, and *redbrick* is preposition, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *the redbrick driveway* is translated into *pinggir jalan masuk yang terbuat dari bata merah*. *Pinggir jalan masuk* is subject, *terbuat* is predicate and *dari batu merah* is complement. So, in the sentence *Pohon-pohon poplar berjajar di pinggir jalan masuk yang terbuat dari bata merah*, *pinggir jalan masuk yang terbuat dari bata merah* is one of which is called a clause in this sentence. Therefore, this translation is the structural shift of noun phrase in source language to clause in target language.

English noun phrase is translated into clause that structured by subject-predicate-object-complement which is used by the translator to get equivalent message.

No. : 016/KR4/TT20

SL : *While Sanaubar's brilliant green eyes and impish face had.*

TL : *Kalau Sanaubar memiliki mata hijau cermelang dan wajah menyiratkan kegenitan.*

The variation of English noun phrase which is translated into Indonesian clause can be seen in the example above. There is English noun phrase *Sanaubar's brilliant green eyes* in the source language in the sentence above. The noun phrase *Sanaubar's brilliant green eyes* consists of head and modifier. The head is *eyes* and *Sanaubar's brilliant green* is the modifier. The word **eye** is a noun and *Sanaubar's brilliant green* is an adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *Sanaubar's brilliant green eye* is translated into *Sanaubar memiliki mata hijau cermelang*. *Sanaubar* is subject, *memiliki* is predicate, *mata* is object and *hijau cermelang* is complement. So, in the sentence *Kalau Sanaubar memiliki mata hijau cermelang dan wajah menyiratkan kegenitan, Sanaubar memiliki mata hijau cermelang* is one of which is called a clause in this sentence. Therefore, this translation is the structural shift of noun phrase in source language to clause in target language.

2. Discussion

Based on the analyzed data of this research, the researcher finds 176 data of English noun phrase. There are two major type of translation shift of noun phrase occur in this research. They are level shift and structural shift. Shift of level is divided into three sub-type, namely: English noun phrase is translated into adjective, English noun phrase is translated into adverb, and English noun phrase is translated into verb. While, structural shift consists of four sub-type, namely: English noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase, English noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase, English noun phrase is translated into verb phrase, and English noun phrase is translated into clause.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusion

From 176 data, there are two types of English noun phrase translation shift based on their meaning, namely: level shift and structural shift. Level shift consists of 14 data or 7,95% English noun phrase translated into adjective, 2 data or 1,14% English noun phrase translated into adverb, and 7 data or 3,98% English noun phrase translated into verb. While structural shift consists of 4 data or 2,27% English noun phrase translated into adverb phrase, 4 data or 2,27% English noun phrase translated into adjective phrase, 16 data or 9,09% English noun phrase translated into verb phrase and 128 data or 72,73% English noun phrase translated into clause.

2. Suggestion

Based on the result of English noun phrase in *The kite Runner* novel, the research as mentioned above, the researcher gives the following suggestions:

a) Students

This research may be helpful for students of English Department to increase their knowledge about various translation shift of English noun phrase into Indonesian.

b) Lecturers

This research may be useful for the lectures as the additional input and reference in teaching translation about noun phrase. The translation of noun phrase can give information in teaching English Grammar.

c) Other Researcher

This research can be reference for the other researchers who analyze translation of noun phrase by using the accuracy, acceptability, and readability technique.

d) Translator

The result of this research may contribute to the improvement of translator's knowledge and competence in translating noun phrase. This research provides more knowledge and information to the researcher and the reader on the translation analysis of noun phrase and the translation technique.

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